TURNER 1633.

AN ALMANACK for the yeare of our LORD GOD 1633.

Being the first after the leap-yeare and after the 27 of *March*, the 9 yeare of the reigne of our soveraigne Lord king Charles.

Calculated and especially referred
To { latitude of 52 degrees.
the { longitude of 25 & 30 min.

But generally it will serve without sensible error any part of this kingdome of ENGLAND.

By THO. TURNER
Philomathemat.

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Universitie of *Cambridge.*

Common notes and moveable feasts.

According to the forein account.		According to our English account.
19	The golden number.	19
18	The cycle of the sunne.	18
25	The Dominicall letter	F
Februar. 6	Shrovesunday.	3 *March.*
March 27	Easter day	21 *April.*
May 15	Whitsunday	9 *June.*
Novemb. 27	Advent sunday.	1 *Decemb.*
26	Sundayes after Trinitie	23

A brief Chronologie of some memorable things.

Anno

The creation of the world	5582
The floud of Noah	3926
The building of the Temple	2650
Brute entred this Island	2740
Jerusalem destroyed by Titus Vespasian	1550
Julius Cæsar conquered this Island	1684
Julius Cæsar returned the yeare	1677
England first received the Christian faith	1453
The Conquest by Duke William	567
The building of Westminster-hall	533
The invention of gunnes first in Almayne	252
Printing of bookes was first invented in Germanie	173
Martin Luther began to oppose the Pope	116
The Earles rebellion in the northparts	64
The generall earthquake in England, April the 6	53
The camp at Tilbury in Essex on S. James day.	45
The birth of King Charles the 19 of November	33
The last blazing starre	15
The death of Prince Henry	21
The beginning of the reigne of our most royall K. Charles, March the 27	9

Whose reigne God grant long to continue.

The

The yeare for the Golden number beginnes with the Julian yeare the first of January, the like for the cycle of the Sunne, and change of the Dominicall letter. But the leap-yeare beginnes the 25 of February. The letter is there put in twice together, and S. Matthias day is set against the latter of them. The yeare for all Legall affaires beginnes not untill the 25 of March. Untill then we date not any writings 1633.

How to finde the rising and setting of the Sunne, breaking of the day, and ending of twilight, any day desired.

SEek in the Kalender, in the sixth columne against the day you desire, and there you have the setting of the Sunne, which houres and minutes doubled are the length of the day: or subtracted from 12 leave the houres & minutes of the Suns rising: which houres & minutes doubled, are the length of the night. Also in the last columne you have the houres and minutes of the Sun 15 degrees under the horizon, which I suppose to be the ending of twilight, sensibly discerned: which being subtracted from 12, leave the houres and minutes of the breaking of the day.

Example: January the 7, in the last columne I finde the Sunnes setting to be at 4 of the clock, and 4 minutes: which houres and minutes doubled are 8 houres and 8 minutes, which is the length of the day. Or subtract them 4 houres and 8 minutes, from 12 houres, and there will remain 7 houres & 56 minutes, the rising of the Sun: which 7 houres and 56 minutes doubled, is the length of the night, that is, 15 houres and 52 minutes. Also I finde in the last columne that twilight ends at 5 of the clock and 51 minutes, which 5 houres and 51 minutes being subtracted from 12 houres, leave 6 houres and 9 minutes, the breaking of the day. And in this manner may you do for any other day.

THE
Anatomie of Mans body, as the parts thereof are by Astrologers attributed unto the 12 signes of the zodiaque.

♈ Aries Head and face.

♉ Neck and throat.

♋ Breast, stomack, and ribs.

♍ Bowels and belly.

♏ Secret members.

♐ Knees.

♊ Armes and shoulders.

♌ Heart and back.

♎ Reines and loyns.

♑ Thighes.

♒ Legs.

♓ Pisces the feet.

The characters of the seven Planets with their aspects.
♄ Saturn ♃ Jupiter ♂ Mars ☉ The Sunne ♀ Venus ☿ Mercury ☽ ● The Moon ☌ Conjunction ☍ Opposition □ Quadrane ✶ Sextile △ Trine.

Times prohibiting marriage.

From *Advent* sunday unrill the 13 of *January*. From *Septuagesima* till eight dayes after *Easter*. From *Rogation* sunday till *Trinity* sunday.

☽ First quarter the 7 day, 19 minutes past 5 in the morn.
● Full moon the 15 day, 57 minutes past 7 in the morning.
☾ Last quarter the 22 day, 24 minutes past 11 at night.
● New moon the 29 day, 54 minutes past 2 at night.

1	a	Circumcis.	aqu	10	3	57	☿ 8 ♒		5	46
2	b	Oct. Steph.	aqu	25	3	58	♀ 19 ♒		5	47
3	c	Oct. John	pisc	9	3	59	♂ 2 ♒		5	48
4	d	Oct. Innoc.	pisc	23	4	1	♃ 15 ♉		5	49
5	e	Simeon	arie	6	4	2			5	50
6	f	Epiphanie.	arie	19	4	3	☽ ☊ 4 56		5	50
7	g	Julian mart.	taur	1	4	4	□ ☿ 5 ℞		5	51
8	a	Erhardus	taur	14	4	5	♄ 7 ♐		5	52
9	b	Marcellinus.	taur	26	4	7	☒ ☽ ♀ 5		5	53
10	c	Sun in aquar.	gem	8	4	8	✶ ♄ ♂ 11 a		5	54
11	d	Higinus	gem	20	4	10	♂ 9 ♒		5	55
12	e	Archadius	canc	2	4	11	♀ 2 ♓		5	56
13	f	Hilarie bish.	canc	14	4	13	☽ apog.		5	57
14	g	Felix & Jame	canc	26	4	14	♃ 16 ♉		5	58
15	a	Maurus	leo	8	4	16	□ ☾ ♃ 17		5	59
16	b	Marcellus	leo	20	4	18	☿ 7 ♓		6	0
17	c	Anthonie	virg	2	4	19	□ ♄ ☿ 5		6	1
18	d	Peters Chair	virg	15	4	21	✶ ☉ ☋ 12		6	2
19	e	Wolstan	virg	28	4	23	♄ 8 ✶		6	4
20	f	2 Sun. aft. Ep.	libr	11	4	25	□ ♃ ♂ 12		6	5
21	g	Octab. Hillar.	libr	24	4	26	☿ 19 ♒		6	6
22	a	Vincentius	scor	7	4	28	♀ 14 ♓		6	8
23	b	Term begins	scor	21	4	30	☌ ♂ ♀ noon		6	9
24	c	Timothie	sagit	5	4	32	✶ ♃ ♀ 2 a		6	10
25	d	Conv. of Paul	sag	19	4	33	□ ♃ ☿ 1		6	12
26	e	Polycarp	capr	4	4	35	☌ ☉ ☿		6	13
27	f	3 Sun. aft. Ep.	capr	19	4	37	☽ perig.		6	14
28	g	Quind. Hil.	aqu	4	4	39	☒ ☉ ♃ all on		6	16
29	a	Samuel	aqu	18	4	41	the 26 day.		6	18
30	b	Hippolitus	pisc	3	4	43	☿ perig. epic.		6	20
31	c	Cyriacus	pisc	17	4	44	the 27 day.		6	22

February hath xxviii dayes.

First quarter the 5 day, 5 min. past 10 at night.
Full moon the 14 day, 9 min. past 1 in the morning.
Last quarter the 22 day, 26 minuts past 8 in the morn.
New moon the 28 day, 40 minuts past 1 in the morning

		Holy and festivall dayes.	Moons place in Zodia.		Sunne set		Planets place in the Zodiaque & their aspects.	Twilight ending.	
					ho.	mi.		ho.	min.
1	d	Bridget Fast	arie	1	4	46	☌ ♄ ♀ 9	6	23
2	e	Purification	arie	15	4	48	☽ ☊ 8	6	25
3	f	+ Sund. af. Epip	arie	28	4	50	☿ 9 ♐	6	27
4	g	Craft. Purific.	taur	10	4	52	♃ 17 ♉	6	29
5	a	Agatha vir.	taur	23	4	54	♂ 28 ♒	6	31
6	b	Dorothie	gem	5	4	56	♀ 2 ♈	6	32
7	c	Zacharias	gem	17	4	58	☿ 7 ♒	6	34
8	d	Sun in pisces	gem	28	5	0	☽ apog.	6	36
9	e	Apollonia	canc	10	5	2	♃ 17 ♉	6	38
10	f	5 Sund. af. Epip	canc	22	5	4		6	40
11	g	Octab. purific.	leo	4	5	6	☍ ☽ ☿ 5	6	41
12	a	Severinus	leo	17	5	8	△ ☿ ♀ 8	6	43
13	b	Termenda	leo	29	5	10	☌ ☉ ♂ 19	6	45
14	c	Valentine	virg	12	5	12	□ ☽ ☿ 11 a	6	47
15	d	Wed. go out	virg	24	5	14	△ ☽ ☿ 3 a	6	49
16	e	Julian virg.	libr	7	5	16	☿ 9 ♒	6	51
17	f	Septuagesima	libr	21	4	18	☌ ♄ ♀ 10 a	6	53
18	g	Constance	scor	4	5	20	□ ☽ ♃ 17	6	55
19	a	Gabinus mar	scor	18	5	22	□ ☉ ♄ 1	6	57
20	b	Hildred vir.	sag.	1	5	24	□ ♄ ♂ 13	6	59
21	c	69 Martyrs	sag.	15	5	26	☿ 19 ♈	7	2
22	d	Peters chaire	sag.	29	5	28	♐ 12 ♒	7	4
23	e	Polycarp Fast	capr	14	5	30	☽ perig.	7	6
24	f	Matthias apo	capr	28	5	32	▨ ☽ ☿ 4 a	7	8
25	g	Victorinus	aqu	13	5	34	□ ♃ ☿	7	10
26	a	Nestor	aqu	27	5	36	☿ 26 ♈	7	12
27	b	Fortunatus	pisc	11	5	38	□ ☽ ♄ 11 a	7	14
28	c	Macarius	pisc	26	5	40	☌ ☽ ♂ 8	7	16

First quarter the 7 day, 52 minuts paſt 5 at night.
Full moon the 15 day, 42 minuts paſt 3 at night.
Laſt quarter the 22 day, 54 minuts paſt 2 at night.
New moon the 29 day, 34 min. paſt 2 at night.

1	d	David biſh.	arie	9	5	43	✱ ☉ ♆ 14		7	19
2	e	Chad biſh.	arie	23	5	45	♂ 17 ✱		7	21
3	f	Shrove-ſunda.	taur	6	5	47	♆ 21 ♉		7	23
4	g	Maurice	tau	18	5	49	♄ 10 ♐		7	26
5	a	Shrove-Tueſ.	gem	1	5	51	♀ 4 ♉		7	28
6	b	Aſhwedneſday	gem	13	5	53	☿ 3 ✱		7	30
7	c	Thom. Aquin.	gem	25	5	55	□ ☽ ♂ 7		7	33
8	d	Cyprianus	canc	6	5	57	✱ ☽ ♀ 4		7	36
9	e	Prudentius	canc	18	5	59	✱ ♀ ☿ 15		7	38
10	f	Sun in aries	leo	0	6	1	□ ♄ ☿ 3		7	41
11	g	Cuthbertus	leo	12	6	3	☿ 12 ✱		7	43
12	a	Gregory	leo	25	6	5	♀ 12 ♉		7	45
13	b	Ember week	virg	7	6	7	△ ☽ ♀ 18		7	47
14	c	Eutycheus	virg	20	6	9	☌ ☽ ♂ 14		7	49
15	d	Longinus	libr	3	6	11	♂ 28 ✱		7	51
16	e	Cyriacus	libr	17	6	12	☾ ♉ 2		7	54
17	f	2 Sun. in lent.	ſcorp	0	6	14	✱ ♆ ☿ 7		7	56
18	g	Gabriel	ſcorp	14	6	16	♄ 10 ♐		7	59
19	a	Joſ. huſ. Mary	ſcor	28	6	18	♆ 24 ♉		8	1
20	b	Cuthbert	ſag	12	6	20	♂ 2 ♍		8	3
21	c	Benedct	ſag	26	6	22	♀ 22 ♉		8	5
22	d	Paulinus	capr	12	6	23	☌ ☌ ☿ 16		8	8
23	e	Godfridus	capr	25	6	25	☌ ♆ ♀ noon		8	10
24	f	3 Sund. in lent	aqua	9	6	27	✱ ☽ ☿ 3		8	12
25	g	Annun. Mary	aqu	23	6	28	□ ☽ ♆ 4		8	15
26	a	Taſſor mart.	piſce	7	6	30	△ ♄ ♀ 4 &		8	17
27	b	K. Charl. beg.	piſc	21	6	31	☿ apog. epic.		8	19
28	c	Dorothy virg	arie	4	6	33	☌ ☽ ☿ 21		8	22
29	d	Euſtace	arie	18	6	35	(a) eclipted		8	24
30	e	fair at Walden.	tau	0	6	37	♆ 26 ♉		8	26
31	f	Midlent Sund.	tau	13	6	38	△ ☿ ☌ ☌ ☉ ☿		8	29

☽ First quarter the 6 day, 5 minuts paſt one at night.
○ Full moon the 14 day, 19 minutes paſt 3 in the morning.
☾ Laſt quarter the 19 day, 44 minutes paſt 8 at night.
● New moon the 28 day, 52 min. after 3 in the morning.

1	g	Theodora	taur	26	6	44	♃ 21 ♈		8	31
2	a	Mary Egyp.	gem	9	6	46	♃ 5 ♊		8	34
3	b	Chriſtiana	gem	21	6	48	♄ 10 ♐		8	36
4	c	Iſidore biſh.	can	3	6	50	☽ apog		8	38
5	d	Vincent	can	14	6	52	♅ 27 ♉		8	41
6	e	Sixtus	can	26	6	54	☌ ♄ ☌ noon		8	43
7	f	5 Sund. in lent	leo	8	6	56	♂ 19 ♈		8	46
8	g	Dionyſius	leo	20	6	58	□ ♅ ☽ 15		8	48
9	a	Albinus	virg	3	7	0	□ ♄ ☾ 13		8	51
10	b	Sun in taur.	virg	15	7	2	☌ 14 ♊		8	55
11	c	Leo pap.	virg	28	7	4	☌ 10 ♉		8	58
12	d	Julius pap.	lib	11	7	6	☾ ♑ 9 13		9	1
13	e	Juſtinus	lib	25	7	8	☍ ☽ ☿ 13		9	4
14	f	Palm-munday	ſcor	9	7	10	♅ 29 ♉		9	7
15	g	Olympia	ſcor	23	7	11	♂ 22 ♈		9	10
16	a	Gariſius	ſag	8	7	13	☌ 20 ♊		9	13
17	b	Anicet	ſag	22	7	15	☿ 9 ♐		9	15
18	c	Eluther.	capr	7	7	16	☽ perigeon		9	18
19	d	Alphage	capr	21	7	18	□ ☽ ♂ 7		9	21
20	e	Sulpitius	aqu	7	7	20	✶ ☽ ♄ 7		9	24
21	f	Eaſter day	aqu	20	7	22	△ ☽ ☌ 11		9	27
22	g	Emanuel	piſc	3	7	24	□ ☽ ♄ 10		9	30
23	a	GEORGE	piſc	17	7	25	□ ☽ ☌ 19		9	33
24	b	Albert Faſt.	arie	6	7	27	♂ ♅ ☿ 9 a		9	36
25	c	Mark evang.	arie	13	7	29	✶ ♂ ☌ 5		9	39
26	d	Clete biſh.	arie	27	7	30	♂ ☽ ♂ ✶ ☽		9	42
27	e	Anaſtaſius	taur	9	7	31	with ☌ at 7		9	45
28	f	1 Sun. af. Eaſt.	taur	22	7	33	♂ ♄ ☌ 22		9	48
29	g	Peter of Mil	gem	4	7	35	☍ ☽ ♃ ♂ ☽ ♅		9	51
30	a	Erkinwald	gem	17	7	36	♂ ☽ ☌ 1 a		9	54

May hath xxxi dayes.

☽ First quarter the 6 day, 25 min. past 6 in the morning.
● Full moon the 13 day, 26 minutes past high-noon.
☾ Last quarter the 20 day, 6 minutes past 3 in the morn.
● New moon the 27 day, at 6 of the clock at night.

From *July* 21. 1632, to *May* 18 ♆ & ♄ will have 3 aspects.

1	b	Phil. & Jacob	gem	29	7	39	☿ ♊ 11		9	57
2	c	Athanasius	canc	11	7	41	☿ 5 ♋		10	0
3	d	Hellen.	canc	23	7	42	♆ 4 ♊		10	3
4	e	Florianus	leo	4	7	44	♄ 8 ♌		10	6
5	f	2 Sun. af. East.	leo	16	7	45	♂ 6 ♂		10	9
6	g	Quind. pasch.	leo	28	7	47	☿ 9 ♋		10	13
7	a	Juvenal	virg	11	7	48	□ ☽ ♄ 7 a		10	17
8	b	Term begins	virg	23	7	49	△ ☽ ♆ 22		10	20
9	c	Gregory bish.	libr	6	7	50	☽ ♑ 21		10	23
10	d	Gordian mar	libr	19	7	51	☿ 12 ♋		10	27
11	e	Sun in gem.	scor	3	7	52	☿ 19 ♊		10	30
12	f	3 Sun. af. East.	scor	17	7	54	△ ☽ ☿ 18		10	33
13	g	Tres pasch.	sag	1	7	55	☿ peri eccen		10	37
14	a	Fortunatus	sag	17	7	57	☌ ☽ ☿ 5		10	40
15	b	Sophia vir.	capr	2	7	58	☽ perig.		10	43
16	c	Peregrin bish	capr	17	7	59	☿ 17 ♋		10	47
17	d	Jodocus	aqua	2	8	0	☌ ♆ ♀ 21		10	51
18	e	Aquila	aqua	16	8	1	☌ ☉ ♄ 17		10	57
19	f	4 Sun. af. East.	pisc	0	8	2	♂ ☉ ♆ 2		10	59
20	g	Mens. pasch.	pisc	14	8	3	⚹ apog. epic.		11	3
21	a	Prudentius	pisc	27	8	4	✶ ☽ ♆ 19		11	7
22	b	Helen Mu.	arie	10	8	5	☽ ♎ 11		11	11
23	c	Desiderius	arie	22	8	6	♂ 19 ♂		11	15
24	d	Esther	tau	6	8	7	☉ ☿ ♂ 13 &		11	19
25	e	Urban pap.	tau	18	8	8	☿ apog. epic.		11	23
26	f	Rogation	gem	1	8	9	☿ 23 ♋		11	27
27	g	Beda priest.	gem	13	8	10	♆ 9 ♊		11	31
28	a	Germain bish	gem	25	8	11	♂ ♆ ☿ noon		11	35
29	b	Ember week	canc	7	8	11	☽ apog. ✶ ♄ ☿		11	40
30	c	Ascension	canc	19	8	12	& ☿ apog. ecce		11	45
31	d	Cras. Ascen.	leo	29	8	12	the 29 day		11	50

June hath xxx dayes.

First quarter the 4 day, 13 minutes past 9 at night.
Full moon the 11 day, 26 minutes past 8 at night.
Last quarter the 18 day, 54 min. past 10 before noon.
New moon the 26 day, 40 min. past 6 in the morning.

1	e	Nichodomus	leo	13	8	13	☿	25	♋	0		
2	f	6 Sun.aft.East	leo	25	8	13	☿	7	♊			
3	g	Term ends	virg	7	8	14	♄	6	♐			
4	a	Quirinus	virg	19	8	14	♂	♄	☿			
5	b	Boniface	lib	1	8	14	♂	0	♊			
6	c	Claudius	lib	14	8	14	♃	12	♊			
7	d	Wolfan tran	lib	28	8	15	☿	27	♋			
8	e	Dies Medardi	scor	11	8	15	♄	6	♐			
9	f	Whitsunday	scor	26	8	15	♂	☽	♂	11		
10	g	Onufrius	sag	10	8	15	♂	☽	☿	7 a		
11	a	sun in cancer	sag	26	8	15	☿	8	♊			
12	b	Ember week	capr	11	8	15	☽	peri.				
13	c	Cyrillus	capr	26	8	15	♂	☿	♂	3		
14	d	Valerius	aqu	11	8	15	△	♄	☿	1		
15	e	Vitus	aqu	26	8	15	□	☽	♂	20		
16	f	Trinity sund	pisc	10	8	15	♀	27	♋			
17	g	Craft. Trinit.	pisc	24	8	14	♂	♃	☿	21		
18	a	Hontrus	arie	7	8	14	☽	☊	11			
19	b	Gervase	arie	20	8	14	□	☽	☿	11		
20	c	Corp. Christi	taur	3	8	14	♃	9	♂			
21	d	Term begin.	taur	15	8	13	☿	18	♊			
22	e	Archas. Fast	taur	27	8	13	♃	15	♊			
23	f	1 Sund.aft.Tr.	gem	10	8	12	♃	☽	♃	11	11	53
24	g	John Baptist	gem	22	8	11	♃	☽	☿	1	11	56
25	a	Octab. Trinit.	canc	3	8	11	♄	4	♐		11	39
26	b	John & Paul	canc	15	8	10	☽	apogeon.			11	33
27	c	7 Sleepers	canc	27	8	9	△	☽	♄	15	11	28
28	d	Leo pap. Fast	leo	9	8	8	✶	☽	♃	18	11	22
29	e	Peter apost.	leo	21	8	7	✶	☽	♂	3 a	11	17
30	f	2.Sun.aft.Tr.	virg	3	8	6	♂	♃	♂	14	11	13

No dark night.

July hath xxxi dayes.

First quarter the 4 day, 27 min. past 9 in the morning.
Full moon the 11 day, 26 min. past two in the morning.
Last quarter the 17 day, 49 minutes past 9 at night.
New moon the 25 day, almost at midnight.

1	g	Quind. Trin.	virg	16	8	6	☌ ☉ ♀ 23		11	9
2	a	Visit Mary	virg	28	8	5	♀ perig. Epic.		11	5
3	b	Tomelius	libr	10	8	4	☽ ☋ 3		11	1
4	c	Ulricus	libr	23	8	3	♄ 4 ☿		10	58
5	d	Anselme	scor	6	8	2	♃ 18 ♊		10	53
6	e	Hector	scor	26	8	0	♀ 17 ♋		10	50
7	f	3 Sun. af. Tr.	sag	4	7	59	☿ 13 ♋		10	47
8	g	Tres Trinit.	sag	19	7	58	☌ ♀ ☿ 10 a		10	43
9	a	Cyrill bish.	capr	4	7	56	☍ ☽ ♀ 18		10	40
10	b	Term ends	capr	19	7	55	☽ perig.		10	37
11	c	Pius pap.	aqu	4	7	54	♀ 21 ♋		10	31
12	d	Nabor & Fel.	aqu	19	7	53	♀ 13 ♋		10	28
13	e	Sun in leo	pisc	4	7	52	△ ☽ ♀ 16		10	25
14	f	4 Sund. af Tr.	pisc	19	7	50	□ ☾ ♃ 4		10	22
15	g	S. Swithin.	arie	3	7	49	☽ ☊ 14		10	19
16	a	Osmond	arie	18	7	48	△ ☉ ♄ 19		10	16
17	b	Alexius con.	taur	0	7	47	△ ☿ ☿ 12		10	13
18	c	Rosina	tau	12	7	45	☌ ☉ ☿ 8		10	10
19	d	Ruffine	tau	25	7	43	♄ 3 ☿		10	6
20	e	Margaret	gem	7	7	42	♃ 21 ♊		10	3
21	f	5 Sun. aft. Tr.	gem	19	7	40	♂ 1 ♋		10	0
22	g	Mary Magd.	canc	1	7	38	♀ apog. Epic.		9	57
23	a	Apolinarius	canc	13	7	37	☌ ☽ ♀ 8 a		9	54
24	b	Christin Fast	canc	25	7	35	☽ apog.		9	51
25	c	James apostle	leo	7	7	33	☿ 18 ♋		9	48
26	d	An. mat. Mar	leo	19	7	32	♀ 11 ♋		9	45
27	e	Martha vir.	virg	1	7	30	△ ♃ ☿ 13		9	42
28	f	6 Sund. aft. Tr	virg	13	7	28	□ ☽ ♃ 22		9	36
29	g	Beatrix	virg	25	7	27	✶ ☽ ♄ 19		9	39
30	a	Abdeus Sem	libr	7	7	25	☽ ☊ 4		9	33
31	b	German bish.	libr	20	7	23	△ ☽ ♃ 9		9	30

Auguſt hath xxxi dayes.

☽ Firſt quarter the 2 day, 3 minutes paſt 7 at night.
● Full moon the 9 day, 42 minutes paſt 9 morning.
☾ Laſt quarter the 16 day, 36 minutes before noon.
● New moon the 24 day, 6 minutes paſt 3 afternoon.

1	e	Lammas day	ſcorp	3	7	22	♀ 12 ♋		9	28
2	d	Stephen	ſcor	16	7	20	□ ♄ ☿ 12		9	25
3	e	Dominie	ſag	0	7	18	♂ 9 ♋		9	21
4	f	7 Sund.aft.Tr.	ſag	13	7	17	♄ 3 ♐		9	19
5	g	Oſwaldus	ſag	28	7	15	♃ 24 ♊		9	16
6	a	Sixtus	capr	12	7	13	☿ 10 ♍		9	13
7	b	Donatus	capr	27	7	11	✶ ☉ ♃ 11		9	11
8	c	Ladiſlaus	aqu	13	7	9	✶ ♂ ☿ 21		9	8
9	d	Roman marr.	aqu	28	7	7	✶ ♀ ☿ 11		9	5
10	e	Laurence	piſc	13	7	5	♀ 15 ♋		9	2
11	f	8 Sun.aſt.Tr.	piſc	27	7	3	☽ ☊ 20		8	59
12	g	Clare virg.	arie	11	7	1	□(♂.□)♀		8	56
13	a	Sun in virg.	arie	25	7	0	✶☽♃ 3		8	53
14	b	Euſebius	tau	8	6	58	♂ 17 ♋		8	50
15	c	Aſſum. of Mar.	tau	21	6	56	□ ♃ ☿ 14		8	47
16	d	Roch confeſ.	gem	3	6	54	♂ ♂ ♀ ferè		8	44
17	e	Octa Laur.	gem	16	6	52	⊡ ☉ ♄ 5		8	41
18	f	9 Sun.aſt.Tri.	gem	28	6	51	□(♍ 4		8	39
19	g	Sebaldus	canc	10	6	49	♃ 26 ♊		8	37
20	a	Bernard	canc	21	6	47	☽ Apog.		8	34
21	b	Athanaſius	leo	3	6	45	✶ ♄ ☿ 13		8	31
22	c	Octa Mary	leo	15	6	44	♀ 28 ♋		8	29
23	d	Zachet Faſt	leo	27	6	42	✶(♃	noon	8	26
24	e	Bartholapoſt	virg	9	6	40	□ ☽ ♄ 2 a		8	24
25	f	10 Sun.aſt.Tri	virg	22	6	38	□☽♃ 12		8	22
26	g	Irenæus	lib	4	6	36	☽♍ 8		8	20
27	a	Hebberdus	lib	17	6	34	☿ 9 ♎		8	17
28	b	Auguſtine	ſcorp	0	6	32	♀ 29 ♋		8	15
29	c	John B.behe.	ſcor	13	6	30	♄ 4 ♐		8	12
30	d	Felix e Adan.	ſeor	26	6	28	△☽♂ 4		8	10
31	e	Paulinus	ſag	10	6	26	♂ ☽ ♄ 4 a		8	8

September hath xxx dayes.

☽ First quarter the first day, 48 min. past 2 in the morn.
● Full moon the 7 day, 36 minus past 6 after noon.
☾ Last quarter the 15 day, 20 min. past 4 in the morn.
● New moon the 23 day, 3 min. past 8 in the morning.
☽ First quarter the last day, 36 min. past 8 in the morn.

1	f	11 Sun.aft.Tr.	ſag	24	6	23	☿ 14 ♎	8	6
2	g	Rachel	capꝛ	8	6	21	☿ 3 ☊	8	4
3	a	Eupheme	capꝛ	22	6	19	△ ♄ ☿ 5	8	2
4	b	Theodoſia	aqua	7	6	17	☽ perig.	8	0
5	c	Bertine	aqu	21	6	15	□ ♄ ☽ 22	7	58
6	d	Magni	piſc	6	6	13	☿ 7 ☊	7	55
7	e	Nat. Qu.Eliz.	piſc	21	6	11	♂ 2 ☊	7	53
8	f	Nat. M. virg.	arie	5	6	9	♃ 28 ♊	7	51
9	g	Sturbridge fair	arie	19	6	7	♅ 5 ♐	7	44
10	a	Hoſthenes	tau	3	6	5	□ ☽ ♂ 5	7	49
11	b	Ebaldus	tau	16	6	3	□ ♄ ♂ 15	7	46
12	c	Tobias	tau	29	6	1	□ ☉ ♃ 10 a	7	44
13	d	Sun in libra	gem	12	5	59	✶ ♂ ☿ 5 a	7	42
14	e	Holy rood	gem	24	5	57	♃ 29 ♊	7	39
15	f	13 Sun.aft. Tr.	canc	6	5	55	♂ 7 ☊	7	37
16	g	Euphemia	canc	18	5	53	☽ 17 ☊	7	35
17	a	Lambert	canc	c	5	51	✶ ☿ ☿ 4 & ☿	7	33
18	b	Ember week	leo	12	5	49	pri epic.	7	30
19	c	Theodoꝛ. biſh	leo	24	5	47	✶ ☽ ♃ 12	7	28
20	d	Fauſta. Faſt	virg	6	5	45	♂ ☉ ☿ 10	7	26
21	e	Matthew apo.	virg	18	5	43	□ ☽ ♃ 23	7	23
22	f	14 Sun.aft.Tr	virg	c	5	41	☽ ☋ 15	7	21
23	g	Joel proph.	libꝛ	13	5	39	☉ eclipſed.	7	19
24	a	Rupertus	libꝛ	26	5	37	♂ 13 ♋	7	17
25	b	Cleophas	ſcoꝛ	0	5	36	♃ 29 ♊	7	15
26	c	Cyprian mar	ſcoꝛ	23	5	34	☿ 4 ♎	7	13
27	d	Judith	ſag	7	5	32	☿ 28 ☊	7	11
28	e	Exuperius	ſag	20	5	30	✶ ♃ ☿ 10	7	9
29	f	Michael.arch.	capꝛ	4	5	28	✶ ☉ ♂ 9 a	7	7
30	g	Hieronymus	capꝛ	18	5	26	☿ 1 ♍	7	5
									3

October hath xxxi dayes.

Full moon the 7 day, 52 minutes past 5 morning.
Last quarter the 14 day, about midnight.
New moon the 22 day, about 8 at night.
First quarter the 29 day, 50 minutes past 4 at night.

1	a	Remigius	aqu	3	5	23	☽ perig		6	1
2	b	Leodign bish.	aqu	17	5	21	♂ 17 ♏		6	59
3	c	Simplicius	pisc	1	5	19	♄ 7 ♐		6	57
4	d	Franciscus	pisc	15	5	17	♆ 0 69		6	55
5	e	A.C.Arer.ir.Sp	pisc	29	5	15	♊ ☿ ♀		6	53
6	f	16 Sun.aft.Tr	arie	14	5	13	☽ ☊ 3 a		6	50
7	g	Octab. Mich.	arie	27	5	11	✶ ☾ ♃ 6		6	48
8	a	Peleg	tau	11	5	9	□ ♀ ♂ 21		6	46
9	b	Term begin	tau	24	5	7	♂ 20 ♏		6	44
10	c	Paul bish. por	gem	7	5	5	♀ 12 ♍		6	42
11	d	Michas. bish.	gem	20	5	3	☿ 11 ♎		6	41
12	e	Sun in Scorp.	can	2	5	1			6	40
13	f	17 Sun.aft.Tr	can	14	4	59	△ ☉ ♆ 7		6	38
14	g	Quind.Mich	can	26	4	57	☽ apog.		6	37
15	a	Hedwig	leo	8	4	55	☿ 18 ♍		6	35
16	b	Gallus	leo	20	4	53	☿ 16 ♎		6	33
17	c	Etheldred	virg	1	4	51	♂ 26 ♏		6	31
18	d	Luke evang.	virg	14	4	49	♂ ☽ ♀ 17		6	29
19	e	Ptolomeus	virg	26	4	47	☽ ☋ 11 a		6	27
20	f	18 Sun.aft.Tri	libr	9	4	45	☿ 24 ♍		6	25
21	g	Ursula virg.	libr	22	4	43	♂ ☽ ☿ 4		6	23
22	a	Cordula	scor	5	4	42	✶ ♆ ♂ 22		6	21
23	b	Severus	scor	19	4	40	□ ♆ ♀ 15		6	19
24	c	Solome	sag	3	4	38	□ ☽ ♂ 8 a		6	17
25	d	Chrispin	sag	17	4	36	△ ♃ ☿ 11 a		6	15
26	e	Black fri. fall	capr	1	4	35	✶ ♂ ♀ 3 a		6	13
27	f	19 Sun.aft.Tri	capr	15	4	53	♂ 0 ♍		6	12
28	g	Simon & Jud	aqua	0	4	31	☽ perig.		6	11
29	a	Mens. Mich.	aqu	14	4	29	□ ☾ ☿ 10		6	9
30	b	Absolon	aqu	28	4	27	♄ 9 ♐		6	8
31	c	Wolfran	pisc	12	4	26	♆ 29 ♊		6	7

November hath xxx dayes.

Full moon the 5 day, 55 minutes past 7 at night.
Last quarter the 13 day, at 9 at night.
New moon the 21 day, 41 minutes after 8 forenoon.
First quarter the 28 day, 14 minutes past 1 morning.

1	d	All saints.	pisc 25	4	24	☽ ♌ 21	6	5
2	e	All souls	arie 9	4	22	✱ ♄ ♀ 19	6	4
3	f	20 Sun. aft. Tr.	arie 23	4	21	♄ 10 ♐	6	3
4	g	Crast. anima	tau 6	4	19	♃ 29 ♊	6	2
5	a	Powder-treas.	tau 19	4	17	♂ 6 ♍	6	0
6	b	Leonard	gem 2	4	16	♀ 14 ♎	5	59
7	c	Florentius	gem 15	4	14	☿ 20 ♏	5	57
8	d	4 Crowned m.	gem 28	4	13	☌ ☾ ♃ 4	5	56
9	e	Theodore	canc 10	4	11	□ ☽ ♀ 21	5	55
10	f	21 Sun. aft. Tr	canc 22	4	9	☽ apog.	5	54
11	g	Martin bish.	leo 4	4	8	△ ☽ ♄ 17	5	53
12	a	Sun in sagit.	leo 16	4	7	☌ ☉ ☿ 19	5	52
13	b	Brice bish.	leo 27	4	5	☿ apog. Ecc.	5	51
14	c	Fridericus	virg 9	4	4	☿ apog. Epic.	5	50
15	d	Leopaldus	virg 21	4	3	□ ☽ ♃ 12	5	49
16	e	Othmarus	libr 3	4	1	☽ ☋ 6	5	48
17	f	22 Sun. aft. Tr	libr 16	4	0	△ ♃ ♀ 3	5	47
18	g	Hesichius	scorp 0	3	59	□ ♄ ♂ 6 a	5	46
19	a	S. Charles Bor.	scor 13	3	57	☌ ☿ ☿ 15	5	45
20	b	Edmond K.	scor 27	3	56	□ ☿ ♂ 4	5	44
21	c	Presen of ma.	sag 11	3	56	♀ 2 ♏	5	43
22	d	Cicily	sag 26	3	55	♂ 14 ♍	5	43
23	e	Clement	capr 11	3	54	✱ ☽ ♀ 3 a	5	42
24	f	23 Sun. aft. Tr	capr 25	3	53	♄ apog. Epic	5	42
25	g	Quind. Mart.	aqu 10	3	52	☌ ☉ ♄ noon	5	41
26	a	Conradus	aqu 24	3	51	☍ ☿ ☿ 10 a	5	41
27	b	Guntherus	pisc 8	3	50	♀ perig. ecce	5	40
28	c	Term ends	pisc 22	3	50	☽ ♌ 23	5	40
29	d	Saturn Fast	arie 6	3	49	□ ☉ ♂ 5	5	39
30	e	Andrew apost	arie 19	3	49	✱ ☽ ♃ 11	5	39

December hath xxxi dayes.

Full moon the 5 day, 35 minuts after noon.
Last quarter the 13 day, 23 minutes past 5 at night.
New moon the 20 day, 3 minutes past 8 at night.
First quarter the 27 day, 7 minutes before noon.

1	☨	Advent sunda	tau	3	3	48	☿	14	♏	5	39
2	g	Candidus	tau	16	3	47	☿	2	♑	5	38
3	a	Lucius R.	tau	28	3	47	♄	13	♐	5	38
4	b	Barbare	gem	11	3	46	♃	25	♊	5	37
5	c	Sabbe	gem	24	3	45	✶	♂	☿ ☽	5	37
6	d	Nicholas	canc	6	3	46	♃	peri. Epic.		5	37
7	e	Ambrose	canc	18	3	45	☌	☉	♃ 10 a	5	37
8	☨	2 Sun. in Adv	canc	0	3	45	☽	apog.		5	37
9	g	Joachim	leo	12	3	45	♃	24	♊	5	37
10	a	Melchiades	leo	24	3	45	☿	25	♏	5	37
11	b	Sun in capr.	vir	6	3	45	♂	22	♐	5	37
12	c	Valerius	vir	18	3	45	♂	17	♑	5	37
13	d	Lucie virg.	libr	0	3	45	☽	♉	9	5	37
14	e	Nichasius	libr	12	3	45	□	☽	☿ 17	5	37
15	☨	3 Sun. in Adv	libr	24	3	45	△	☽	♃ 11 a	5	37
16	g	O Sapientia	scor	8	3	46	□	♃	♂ 14	5	37
17	a	Lazarus	scor	21	3	45	△	♂	☿ 6	5	37
18	b	Ember week	sag	5	3	46	♄	15	♐	5	37
19	c	Victor	sag	20	3	47	♃	22	♊	5	37
20	d	Ammon Fast	capr	4	3	47	♂	24	♏	5	38
21	e	Thomas apo	cap	19	3	48	☿	9	♐	5	38
22	☨	4 Sun. in Adv.	aqu	5	3	48	☌	☽	☿ ☿ a	5	39
23	g	Dagobertus	aqu	20	3	49	✶	☽	☿ 11	5	39
24	a	Adam Fast	pisc	4	3	49	△	♃	☽ 7	5	40
25	b	Nat. Christ	pisc	19	3	50	☍	☽	♂ 14	5	40
26	c	S. Stephen.	arie	3	3	51	☽	♌	11 a	5	41
27	d	S. John evang	arie	16	3	52	☌	♄	☿ 2	5	42
28	e	Innocents	tau	0	3	53	□	☽	☿ 4	5	42
29	☨	1 Sun. aft. Chr.	tau	13	3	54	♃	22	♊	5	43
30	g	David	tau	25	3	55	♄	17	♐	5	44
31	a	Silvester	gem	8	3	56	☌	♃	☿ 10	5	45

A plain and easie Table, shewing the beginning, continuance, and ending of the Reignes of all the Kings and Queens since *William* the Conquerour: with the time since their reigne ended to this yeare.

The Kings Names.	Began their Reigne.	Reigned years	mon.	da.	Since their Reignes end.
William Con.	1066 *Octob.* 14	20	11	14	546 *Sept.* 9
William Ruf.	1087 *Sept.* 9	12	11	17	533 *Aug.* 2
Henry 1	1100 *Aug.* 2	35	4	11	498 *Dec.* 2
Stephen	1135 *Dec.* 2	18	11	18	479 *Octob.* 25
Henry 2	1154 *Octob.* 25	34	9	2	444 *July* 6
Richard 1	1189 *July* 6	9	9	0	434 *April* 6
John	1199 *April* 6	17	7	0	417 *Octob.* 19
Henry 3	1216 *Octob.* 19	56	1	0	361 *Nov.* 16
Edward 1	1272 *Nov.* 16	34	8	6	326 *July* 7
Edward 2	1307 *July* 7	19	7	5	307 *Janu.* 25
Edward 3	1326 *Jan.* 25	50	5	7	256 *June* 21
Richard 2	1377 *June* 21	22	3	14	234 *Sept.* 29
Henry 4	1399 *Sept.* 29	13	6	3	221 *Mar.* 20
Henry 5	1412 *Mar.* 20	9	5	24	211 *Aug.* 31
Henry 6	1422 *Aug.* 31	38	6	8	173 *Mar.* 4
Edward 4	1460 *Mar.* 4	22	1	8	150 *April* 9
Edward 5	1483 *April* 9	0	2	18	150 *June* 22
Richard 3	1483 *June* 22	2	2	5	148 *Aug.* 22
Henry 7	1485 *Aug.* 22	23	8	24	124 *April* 22
Henry 8	1509 *Apr.* 22	37	10	2	87 *Jan.* 28
Edward 6	1546 *Janu.* 28	6	5	19	80 *July* 6
Qu. *Mary*	1553 *July* 6	5	4	22	75 *Nov.* 17
Qu. *Elisabeth*	1558 *Nov.* 17	24	4	15	31 *Mar.* 25
K. *James*	1602 *Marc.* 24	22	0	3	8 *Mar.* 27
K. CHARLES	1625 *Marc.* 27				

¶ Note that each King began his reigne at the same time that the next precedent King ended his.

How by the foregoing table of the Kings, to finde in what yeare of our Lord is the date of any writing dated in any of their reignes, and alſo to know how long it is ſince unto this preſent yeare, or to any other yeare to come, by theſe following examples.

I Have a Deed bearing date the 6 of May, in the tenth yeare of the reigne of Henry the 7, and I would know in what yeare of our Lord was the ſaid date, and alſo how long it is ſince unto this preſent yeare 1633. First, I ſeek in the table for Henry the 7, where I finde he began his reigne Auguſt 22, in the yeare of our Lord God 1485: to which yeares I adde ten, which are the yeares of the date of my writting, and the product thereof will be 1495, which were the yeares of our Lord when the ſaid writting was dated: Which yeares 1495 being ſubtracted from 1633, the yeares of our Lord that now are, there will remain 138; and ſo many yeares it is ſince the ſaid Deed was dated.

But this is to be noted, that if the date of any writing be between the beginning of any Kings reigne, and the 25 of March, then one leſſe then the number of the yeares of the date of your writting muſt be added to the yeares of our Lord that were in the firſt yeare of the Kings reigne. Example. I have a Leaſe bearing date the 17 of February, in the firſt yeare of the reigne of King Edward the 6; and ſeeking in the table, I finde King Edward to begin his reigne in the yeare of our Lord 1546, and becauſe my writing was dated in the firſt yeare of his reigne, it muſt needs be in the ſame yeare of our Lord, that is, 1547: which being ſubtracted from 1633, the yeare of our Lord that now is, there will remain 87: and ſo long it is ſince the date of the ſaid Leaſe.

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By which example ye may perceiue, that if in the firſt yeare nothing may be added, then can but one be added when it is dated in the ſecond yeare, two when it is dated in the third yeare, three when it is dated in the fourth yeare, &c.

But if the date of my ſaid Leaſe had been after the 25 of March, in the firſt yeare of the reigne of King Edward the 6, I muſt then haue added one yeare to the yeares of our Lord that were in the beginning of his reigne: for the firſt yeare of his reigne, until the 25 of March, was 1546, but after the 25 of March it was 1547. Theſe examples being underſtood, any queſtion in the like kinde may be truely reſolued, by obſerving the rules aforeſaid.

¶ Of the foure quarters of the yeare.

Sunne in ♈, ♉, and ♊.

This Vernal quarter, being the firſt of our Aſtronomical account, took his beginning in the precedent yeare, December the 11, 14 minutes after five of the clock in the morning: at which time the Sunne hath his greateſt declination towards the South. Our day is then ſhorteſt, the length thereof is but 7 houres and 30 minutes; our night longeſt, and (by reaſon of the greatneſſe of the Sunnes diſtance from us) the weather coldeſt, according to the nature of that ſigne which the Sun doth then enter into, bearing the name of a Goat, by us called Capricorn, a beaſt of nature cold, dry, and melancholy, much diſtempering the aire. But entring into Aquarius, moiſtneſſe doth increaſe, and continueth until the Sun begins to come towards the Equator; at which time the moiſtneſſe doth ceaſe, and the coldneſſe of the time beginneth by little and little to end, the frozen congealed doth diſſolue, & the aire becomes more temperate.

This Quarter hath in it 89 dayes and 18 minutes.

Of the Spring.

Sunne in ♈, ♉, and ♊.

This Vernal ſeaſon begins the 10 of March, 32 minutes after five of the clock in the morning: at which time the Sun enters into the firſt minute of Aries. The day and night is then of equal length with us, and in all other places, except it be under the poles of the World. Bright Sol doth now begin to approach towards our climate, his reſplendent beams ſtretching forth themſelves unto our mountains. His heat mixed with moiſtneſſe, beginning by little and little to augment, doth ſo temperate the aire, that it is more comfortable to all things that have life, and have their habitation on this North ſide of the Equator, then any of the other ſeaſons.

This quarter hath in it 93 dayes, 4 houres, and one min.

Of Summer.

Sun in ♋, ♌, and ♍.

Summer, the third quarter Aſtronomical, begins the 11 of June, 33 minutes after 9 of the clock in the morning: the Sun then having his greateſt declination towards the North: which according to the obſervation of Aſtronomers, is 23 degrees, 31 min. and 30 ſeconds: his amplitude of riſing in this our latitude of 52 degrees, is 40 degrees and 25 min. towards the North, from the true Eaſt point: his Meridian altitude is 28 degrees, and 30 min. from our zenith: and the length of our day is then 16 hour. and 30 min. The Sunnes entrance is into the Solſtitial ſigne called Cancer, and as it were for a time ſeemeth to ſtand ſtill: at which time the earth ſtands gorgeouſly apparelled with the rich liveries of dame nature. But the Sun paſſing from this ſigne Cancer, the colour of thoſe coſtly garments begins to change. The heat of the Lion, and the dry barrenneſſe of the Virgin,

cauſing

causing all things to cease their growth and increase, bringing them to perfect maturitie and ripenesse.

This quarter hath in it 93 dayes, 14 houres, and 37 min.

Of Autumne.

Sunne in ♎, ♏, ♐.

AUtumne the last quarter Astronomicall, begins the 12 of September, 10 minut. after midnight: at which time the Sunne enters into Libra, or the Balance a Signe so called, not onely because the day is then again made of equal length with the night; but also because it maketh a like weight and measure of the qualities between the heat which then fainteth, and the cold which then begins to come in, and daily more and more increaseth in Scorpio, a signe cold and moist, of the watery triplicitie, accompanied with fogs, mists, snows, frosts, and such other pernicious alterations, enemies to nature, and more uncomfortable then any of the other seasons, hurting all things that have a vegetive life.

This quarter hath in it 89 dayes, 10 houres, and 53 min.

Geographicall notes.

THe Circumference of the Earth upon any great circle, is 21600 miles. The compasse of the Earth, following the paralel of 51 degrees, and 56 minutes, is 13318 miles, 6 seconds, and 28 thirds: so that if you travel 3329 miles, 31 seconds, and 37 thirds in the same paralel, you will differ 6 houres in time from your first meridian. But if you travel from this paralel of 51 degrees and 56 minutes, East or West, the said 3329 miles, 31 seconds, and 31 thirds, you shall differ in time from your first meridian, but 4 hour. 28 minut. 4 seconds; and your journey will end in the latitude of 26 degr. & 30 minutes.

The earths { diameter is 6872 8/11 } miles.
{ semidiameter is 3436 4/11 }

In the ſuperficies of the earth is contained 148419000 ſquare miles. In the whole globe of the earth and ſea is contained of ſquare cubical miles 170043768595. But theſe are not mean of our common Engliſh miles, but of miles (as they may be moſt fitly called) Aſtronomical, becauſe they are not derived from meaſures of any known length, as our common miles are, but from the degrees of a quadrat upon the ſuperficies of the earth, one of them anſwerable to a minute of a degree: ſo that to travel 60 of theſe miles, upon any meridian North or South, the pole muſt be raiſed or depreſſed one degree, which differs not greatly from our common Engliſh miles

Of the bigneſſe of the ſuperiour bodies compared with the earth, according to *Tyc. Brahe.*

The Sun	greater	140	proportion of diamet.	5 14/75	to 1.
Saturn	then the	22		31	to 11
Jupiter	Earth	14		12	to 5.

The Moon	leſſe	42	proportion of their diameters, as	2	to 7.
Mercury	then	19		3	to 8
Venus	the	6 1/6		6	to 11
Mars	earth	13		25	to 60

Starres of the	1	magnitude	68	times.
	2	do contain	28 1/2	
	3	the globe	11	
	4	of the	1 19/36	
	5	earth	1 1/18	
	6	not ſo great as the earth.		

The	Sunnes	mean diſtance is	39514000	miles from
	Moons		206160	the earth.

The

The eight ſphearе is diſtant from the earth 48104000 miles

We may out of the good things which are ſeen, know him that is, and alſo by conſidering the work, acknowledge the work-maſter, *Wiſd.* 13.1.

Of the increaſing of the day, and likewiſe of the decreaſing thereof.

The 11 of December is the ſhorteſt day, being but ſeven houres and 30 minutes in length. Upon Chriſtmas day they are lengthened but 10 minutes. Upon Newyeares day 24 minutes, and upon Twelfth-day 36 min. and upon the 4 of Januarie an houre, and not before. for the Sunne muſt be declined 4 degrees and 25 minutes from his winter ſolſtice, before the day can be lengthened an houre in this latitude of 51 degrees, 32 minutes: the Sunnes place muſt be 4 degr. 56 min. of ♒, which will be this yeare about 9 min. paſt 10 before noon upon January the 14. The laſt of January the day is lengthened two houres, the Sunnes place is then in 22 degrees, and 16 minutes of ♒, his declination 19 degrees, and 8 minut. which is about 22 min. after noon. The 15 of February the day is lengthened three houres, 32 minutes after ten at night, the Sunnes place is in 7 degrees and 46 min. of ♓, his declination 8 degrees and 4 min. By which it appeareth that the firſt houre requires 34 dayes, 5 hour. and 5 min. The ſecond 17 dayes, 2 houres, and 3 minut. The third 15 dayes, 10 houres, and 32 minutes.

The 11 of June is the longeſt day, the length thereof is 16 houres and 30 minutes, the Sunne being then in his Summer ſolſtice: from which he muſt return to the ſame points of North declination to ſhorten the day, that he had before of South to lengthen the day, which by reaſon that he is now near his point of Apogeon, will return to the former points of declination, ſlower then be-

fore, requiring to ſhorten the day an houre 56 dayes, 15 houres, and 46 minutes, that is, July the 18. 19 minutes after one of the clock in the morning. So that from the firſt of May, to the 18 of July, which is the ſpace of tenne weeks and 3 dayes, the day doth lengthen or ſhorten but one houre: or that in that time there is but an houres difference in the length of the day. The ſecond houre doth ſhorten in 18 dayes, 2 houres, and 14 minutes. The third in 16 dayes, 1 houre, and 42 minutes.

Thus farre have I proceeded in the lengthning and ſhortning of the day in this manner, that they that hold an opinion that the dayes do lengthen and ſhorten at all times alike, might ſee their own errours: for when the Sun hath ſwift declination, the dayes lengthen or ſhorten apace, (an houre in 15 dayes within ſome few minutes) but when the Sunne hath ſlow declination, then do the dayes lengthen or ſhorten but ſlowly.

Of the motion of the Planets this yeare, 1633.

SAturn is retrograde from March the 10, to July the 29.
Jupiter is retrograde from the ſeventh of October, to the fifth of February 1634.
Mars is not retrograde this yeare.

Bright Venus glittering in the Weſt at night,
(Clouds not oppoſing) yeelds her perfect light.
On June the 11 ſhe doth return again,
And in Sols chamber conſtantly remain
Till midſt of July: then in Eaſt each morn
She ſhines; and tels that darkſome night is worn.

Mercury is retrograde from the 7 of January, to the 9 of February. From the 13 of May, to the 5 of June. From the 6 of September, to the 29 of the ſame.

A Table shewing at what houres and minutes the moon cometh to the South any day this yeare.

Days	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.
	aft.noon		aft.noon		aft.noon		aft.noon		aft.noon		aft.noon	
1	1	17	2	26	1	8	2	17	2	46	3	54
2	2	14	3	16	1	58	3	6	3	37	4	38
3	3	6	4	3	2	44	3	56	4	25	5	21
4	3	52	4	50	3	33	4	48	5	10	6	2
5	4	39	5	41	4	23	5	33	5	54	6	45
6	5	24	6	23	5	11	6	24	6	39	7	33
7	6	9	7	13	6	0	7	11	7	24	8	17
8	6	56	7	59	6	48	7	58	8	6	9	5
9	7	41	8	47	7	36	8	45	8	52	10	3
10	8	32	9	36	8	24	9	31	9	40	11	4
11	9	18	10	24	9	12	10	16	10	32	12	8
12	10	1	11	12	10	0	11	3	11	26	morn.	8
13	10	55	11	58	10	44	11	54	12	30	1	12
14	11	44	12	44	11	30	12	52	morn.	30	2	12
15	12	30	morn.	44	12	16	morn.	52	1	34	3	12
16	morn.	30	1	56	morn.	16	1	48	2	36	4	9
17	1	15	2	18	1	6	2	48	3	40	4	58
18	1	59	3	4	1	58	3	49	4	38	5	43
19	2	45	3	56	2	52	4	50	5	30	6	28
20	3	31	4	48	3	49	5	48	6	19	7	16
21	4	17	5	46	4	49	6	42	7	7	8	0
22	5	3	6	46	5	50	7	32	7	44	8	50
23	5	57	7	46	6	50	8	22	8	31	9	40
24	6	52	8	47	7	46	9	7	9	19	10	31
25	7	53	9	46	8	39	9	54	10	7	11	aft. 21
26	8	54	10	39	9	31	10	43	10	58	12	10
27	9	54	11	30	10	21	11	29	11	48	12	55
28	10	54	12	22	11	6	12	16	12	37	1	44
29	11	54	0	aft. 0	11	55	1	aft. 4	1	aft. 23	2	27
30	12	aft. 49	0	0	12	aft. 40	2	58	2	15	3	12
31	1	49	0	0	1	28	3	0	3	4	3	0

A table of the moons coming to the South 1633.

Daies	July		Auguſt		Septemb.		Octob.		Novem.		Decemb.	
	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.	hou.	mi.	hou.	min.	hou.	min.
	aft.	noon	aft.	noon	aft.	noon	aft.	noon	aft.	noon	aft.	noon
1	3	53	4	50	6	28	7	28	8	5	9	5
2	4	37	5	39	7	28	8	2	9	4	9	53
3	5	20	6	35	8	28	9	1	10	26	10	39
4	6	2	7	31	9	28	10	.	11	12	11	29
5	6	49	8	29	10	2	10	5	11	56	12	23
6	7	42	9	30	11	18	11	49	12	50	morn.	22
7	8	43	10	31	12	14	2	42	morn.	50	1	12
8	9	47	11	32	morn.	14	morn.	42	1	44	2	0
9	10	52	12	32	1	10	1	3	2	40	2	46
10	11	52	morn.	32	2	0	2	24	3	36	3	32
11	12	52	1	28	2	44	3	14	4	23	4	16
12	morn.	52	2	20	3	37	4	5	5	9	4	58
13	1	50	3	8	4	27	4	55	5	50	5	40
14	2	48	3	56	5	17	5	42	6	34	6	20
15	3	46	4	49	6	7	6	30	7	14	7	2
16	4	37	5	33	6	53	7	17	7	55	7	50
17	5	16	6	28	7	45	8	3	8	39	8	43
18	5	57	7	14	8	32	8	41	9	30	9	36
19	6	46	8	2	9	17	9	25	10	17	10	40
20	7	35	8	50	10	2	10	10	11	12	11	40
21	8	23	9	35	10	42	10	56	12	9	2	40
22	9	12	10	24	11	27	11	44	1	aft. 12	1	aft. 40
23	10	2	11	9	12	12	12	36	2	13	2	38
24	10	48	11	52	1	aft. 0	1	aft. 28	3	15	3	34
25	11	34	12	40	1	47	2	28	4	12	4	28
26	12	23	1	aft. 32	2	40	3	28	5	4	5	16
27	1	aft. 4	2	9	3	35	4	28	5	54	6	4
28	1	46	2	53	4	33	5	24	6	43	6	51
29	2	29	3	39	5	31	6	18	7	34	7	39
30	3	13	4	34	6	29	7	9	8	19	8	24
31	4	0	5	21	0	0	8	0	0	0	9	12

How

How to finde the houres and minutes of the moons coming to the South by the former tables.

OBserve this, that the first columne on the left hand of the table, is for the number of the dayes of the moneth: where first finde your day upon which you make your demand, and against that day, and under your moneth, ye have the houres and minutes desired.

Example. July the 2 the Moon comes to the South 37 min. after 4 afternoon. August the 2 the Moon is South 39 minutes after five of the clock in the afternoon. Likewise upon the 17 day of July, she comes to the South 16 minutes after five in the morning. The 17 of August at 6 and 28 min. morning. The like any other day.

How to knowe the houre of the night by the moons coming to the South.

FIrst finde her coming to the South as before, then repair to a Sunne dial as you would do if the Sunne did shine, then mark what houres and minutes the shadow of the dial doth want of the South point, that is, of the stroke of 12, which houre and minute take from the houre and minute of the moons coming to the South, and the remainder is the houre of the night. But if the shadow of the dial be past the stroke of 12, to have the houre of the night, so many houres and minutes as you suppose the shadow to be past the stroke of twelve, must be added to the houre and min. of the moons coming to the South. Example: January the 20, I finde by the table the moon to come to the South 21 minutes past 3 morning: and suppose I should the same day look upon a Sun-dial, and finde the shadow to be half an houre past the stroke of 9, that wants 2 houres and an half of the stroke of 12, which I take from the moons coming to the South, that is, from 3 hour. 31 min. and there will be one houre remaining, which is the time desired, that is at one in the mor-

morning. Also suppose the same day the shadow of the dial to be upon the stroke of one, that is, an houre past the stroke of 12, and therefore an houre past the moons coming to the South, that is, half an houre past 4 in the morning.

A brief table to finde the time of high water in most of the Havens in or neare England.

	ho.	*m.*
QUinborough, Southampton, Portsmouth, Spits	0	0
Aberden, Redban, Rochester, Maldon, Nore	0	45
Gravesend, Downs, Romney, Tenner, Ramkins	2	15
London, Tinmouth, Hartle-pool, Amsterdam, Gasg.	3	6
Barwick, Ostend, Scarborough, Flamborough, Flushin.	3	45
Frith, Leith, Dunbar, Lawr, Bloy, Egmon, Monsh.	4	30
Falmouth, Foy, Garnsey, Severnmouth, Waterford	5	15
Lin, Humber, Waymouth, Plimouth, Antwerp, Lime	6	0
Brikoll, Lanion, Fowlnesse	6	45
Milford, Bridgwater, Exwater, Texwel, Northcoast	7	30
Portland, Peterport, Hareflew, Blanch	8	15
Orkney-pool, Orwel, S. Hellen, Flee, Eames, Ebdom	9	0
Needles, Deep, Casket, Lux Lenow, Orford, Layst	9	45
Yarmouth, Dover, Bullen, Harwich, Wight.	10	30
Calice, Calshot, Rie, Winchelsey, Gorend	11	15

To finde the time of high water in any of these Havens abovesaid, adde the houres and minutes against the haven you desire, to the houre and minute of the Moons coming to the South, and you have your desire.

A generall judgement Aſtrologicall, of the inclination and change of the aire, by the Conjunctions and Aſpects of the planets amongſt themſelves.

	Moon	Mercury	Venus	Sol	Mars	Jupiter	
Saturne	Cold & cloudy, or of the quality of the ſigne	In ſummer, thunder and tempeſts of winde.	In winter cold, rain, or ſnow.	In ſum. hail, rain thunder, In wint. ſtorms.	In moiſt ſignes, rain, thunder, or hail.	Thunder, hail, rain, or ſnow.	☌ ☐ ☍ ☯
Jupiter	In ♈ or ♌ faire ♎ white clouds.	Great winde, ſometime ſtormes.	In moiſt ſignes cold and miſlings.	Thunder, fierce windes, lightnings	In moiſt ſignes, thunder & rain, in winter ſnow.		☌ ☐ ☍ ♃
Mars	Often thunder.	Thunder, and ſudden windes.	In moiſt ſignes, rain, tempeſt, or thunder.	In moiſt ſignes, thunder and rain.			☌ ☐ ☍ ♂
Sol	In moiſt ſignes rainy.	Winde, rain, or ſnow: in ſummer tempeſt.	In moiſt ſignes rain.				☌ ☐ ☍ ☉
Venus	In moiſt ſignes rain.	Winde, rainy: in ſummer tempeſt.					☌ ☐ ☍ ♀
Mercury	In moiſt ſignes rain, or winde bringing rain.						☌ ☐ ☍ ☿

¶ The uſe of the former Tables.

IF in the Kalender ye finde an aſpect of any of the planets, and that you would judge of the weather by that aſpect, come to this table, and upon the head thereof finde one of the planets aſpected, and on the ſide of the table the other, and as ye finde in the angle or place of meeting judge of that aſpect, according to the ſeaſon of the yeare.

Example. The 20 of January there is a ſquare aſpect of Jupiter and Mars: now coming to this table, I finde Mars on the head thereof, and Jupiter on the ſide; and in their angle or place of meeting are theſe words, In moiſt ſignes thunder and rain, in Winter ſnow; which is the weather ſignified by that aſpect. And in this manner may ye judge of the reſt, according to the ſeaſon of the yeare, and according to the qualitie of their ſignes.

¶ Of the qualities of the ſignes.

Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, hot and dry.
Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn cold and dry.
Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius hot and moiſt.
Cancer, Scorpio, and Piſces cold and moiſt.

¶ Of Eclipſes this yeare 1633.

THere will be this yeare but two eclipſes, and they are both of the Sunne. The firſt happeneth upon the 29 of March, it will begin to appeare to us, if clouds hinder not our ſight, 23 minutes paſt 3 of the clock in the afternoon: the midſt of this eclipſe will be 14 minutes after 4; and the end 59 minutes after foure. From the beginning to the ending, will be one houre and 36 minutes: the parts eclipſed are the one third part of his body.

The other eclipſe is the 23 of September, it will appeare to them which are about 80 degrees more Eaſterly in longitude then we, and of South latitude 12 degrees. This eclipſe will be almoſt of the Sunnes whole body: but we cannot ſee it.

Of

Of weights and measures now commonly used in England: and from whence they were derived.

The weights commonly used are of two sorts, the one called Troy, the other Avoirdupois: the first is by statute, the latter by custome. By Troy weight is weighed wheat, bread, gold, silver, and the like. It consisteth of pounds, ounces, peny-weights, and grains: these grains were first derived from grains of corn taken out of the middle of the eare, twenty foure of them to make a peny wieght, twenty peny weight an ounce, and twelve ounces a pound. But this is to be noted, that by that peny-weight is not meant the weight of a peny of our silver money, but of Goldsmiths weight, which was then but a peny; and since that time is raised to three pence of our money now currant.

I shall not need to write what wares and commodities are commonly weighed by Avoirdupois, because they are our common weights. The pound of this weight is divided into ounces, dragmes, and scrupies: Three of these scrupies make a dragme, eigh: dragmes an ounce, and sixteen ounces a pound. This pound is greater then the pound Troy, and hath in it 7008 grains, whereas the pound Troy hath but 5760, being in proportion as 60 to 73, so that 73 pounds of Troy, will make but 60 of Avoirdupois. But the ounce Avoirdupois is the lesser, and hath in it but 438 grains; whereas the ounce Troy hath 480 of the same grains: their proportion is as 73 to 80, so that 80 ounces of Avoirdupois, will make but 73 of Troy.

One ounce of Avoirdupois doth make of Troy 18 peny weight and 6 grains: one ounce of Troy doth make of Avoirdupois one ounce, and $\frac{7}{73}$ of an ounce.

One

One pound of Avoirdupois makes of Troy 1 pound, two ounces, and 12 peny weight. One pound of Troy makes of Avoirdupois 13 ounces and the $\frac{7}{73}$ part of an ounce.

Having shewed the proportion that our common weights beare unto Troy weights, and from whence they were first derived, I will also shew how these measures following were derived from Troy weight.

And first for dry measures.

12 ounces of one pound make a pinte.
2 pints a quart.
8 pints or 4 quarts make a gallon.

2 Gallons
8 quarts } make a peck.
16 pints

4 Pecks
8 gallons } make a bushell.
32 quarts
64 pints

4 Bushels
16 pecks
32 gallons } make a coom, or comook.
128 quarts
256 pints

2 Cooms
8 bushells
32 pecks } make a quarter:
64 gallons
256 quarts
512 pints

Measures of liquor.

Two pints are a quart, 2 quarts a pottell, 2 pottells a gallon, 8 gallons a firkin, 18 gallons a kilderkin, 2 kilderkins a barrel, and 3 hilderkins a hogshead.

Of

Of measures in longitude, and measures Geometricall.

IN like manner these measures were first derived from the grains of corn. Three barly corns in length make an inch, twelve inches a foot, three feet or 36 inches a yard, five yards and an half, or sixteen feet and an half, or 198 inches make a pole or rod, to measure land with.

This pole may be divided into ten equall parts, every part containing 19 inches, and the ½ part of an inch. And again every one of these parts into ten smaller parts, and then will the pole be divided into an hundred parts. And with these divisions it is best to be used, both for the dividing and measuring of land, or any other use.

Fourty of these poles in length, and foure in breadth are an acre by Statute, in which are contained 160 square poles. This measure is called superficial the square poles are flat in form of a trencher. But the measure of timber is cubical, because their squares are in form of a die, every foot having in it of such cubicall square inches 1728. This measure belongs most to carpenters, and therefore there are many that can measure it, though few of them understand the grounds thereof, or can be able to make any proof of their measure, but only as they have been taught, it may be, by such as understood it no better then themselves: yet I deny not but that there are many that can measure well enough, if the square could be rightly taken, but in that most of them are faulty: for in hewed or squared timber, when one side is greater then the other, they adde the greater and the lesse together, and half the product thereof they take to be the true square, which is not right; for the true square will not be half. The most part know of no errour thereby, and some which are sellers, for their own gain will not know of any; their com-

mon measuring they call running, because they runne the abatements twice upon the piece, and take them from the length thereof: but in that kinde of measuring that fault might be amended in this manner.

Having found the squares of the peice, runne first the abatements of the lesser square, then afterwards the greater, and so their measuring will be right, according to their own rules. In like manner, if the piece be above twelve inches square, and the one side greater then the other; first take the lesser, and so much as it is above 12 inches, adde so many times as the piece of timber is feet in length to the length of the piece; then see how many feet the length of the piece is, and adde them first differences together; which number being found so many feet, so many times take the greater difference, which being added to the former, the product will be the feet contained in that piece.

This way is certain for any square, equall or unequall, of what bigneſſe soever, the sides being parallels, if it be rightly understood: but I know not whether any have this way or not, for I never saw any use it but my self. Of examples hereof I cannot in this short volume make an ample discourse, therefore this one way following by tables shall suffice, not onely because it is the best way, but also because it may be best explained by writing.

The use of the tables following is thus; Having measured the squares of your piece of timber, finde the greatest square on the head of the table in the next page, and the other on the side, and in the angle or place of meeting you have the true square, in inches, and parts of inches. And the table on the other side in the second page, will shew how much in length of that square will make a foot, viz. a foot square.

A table of Squares.

	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.	In. pa.
3	6 18	6 14	6 9	6 4	6 0	5 15	5 9	5 3	4 17	4 11	4 4	3 17	3 9
4	8 0	7 14	7 9	7 4	6 18	6 12	6 6	6 0	5 13	5 5	4 17	4 9	4 0
5	8 18	8 13	7 8	7 1	7 15	7 8	7 1	6 14	6 6	5 18	5 9	5 0	
6	9 16	9 9	8 8	8 16	8 8	8 2	7 15	7 6	6 16	6 9	6 0		
7	10 11	10 4	9 17	9 11	9 3	8 15	8 7	7 19	7 9	7 0			
8	11 6	10 19	10 11	10 3	9 15	9 7	8 19	8 9	8 0				
9	12 0	11 12	11 4	10 16	10 7	9 19	9 9	9 0					
10	12 12	12 5	11 16	11 8	10 19	10 9	10 0						
11	13 6	12 16	12 8	12 0	11 9	11 0							
12	13 17	13 8	12 19	12 9	12 0								
13	14 9	13 19	13 9	13 0									
14	14 19	14 9	14 0										
15	15 9	15 0											
16	16 0												

A table of timber measure, shewing how much in length makes a foot of any square, for every inch and quarter of an inch from one inch to 16.

Squares of the timber.	How much for a foot: Foot. In. pa.
1 0	144 0 0
1 5	92 1 18
1 10	64 0 0
1 15	47 0 4
2 0	36 0 0
2 5	28 5 6
2 10	23 0 9
2 15	19 0 1
3 0	16 0 0
3 5	13 7 11
3 10	11 9 1
3 15	10 2 17
4 0	9 0 0
4 5	7 11 13
4 10	7 1 6
4 15	6 4 11
5 0	5 9 2
5 5	5 2 13
5 10	4 9 2
5 15	4 4 5
6 0	4 0 0
6 5	3 8 5
6 10	3 4 18
6 15	3 1 18
7 0	2 11 5
7 5	2 8 17
7 10	2 6 14
7 15	2 4 15
8 0	2 3 0
8 5	2 1 7
8 10	1 11 18

Squares of the timber.	How much for a foot. Foot Inc. pa.
8 10	1 11 18
8 15	1 10 11
9 0	1 9 6
9 5	1 8 3
9 10	1 7 2
9 15	1 6 3
10 0	1 5 5
10 5	1 4 9
10 10	1 3 13
10 15	1 2 18
11 0	1 2 5
11 5	1 1 13
11 10	1 1 1
11 15	1 0 10
12 0	1 0 0
12 5	0 11 10
12 10	0 11 1
12 15	0 10 12
13 0	0 10 4
13 5	0 9 16
13 10	0 9 9
13 15	0 9 2
14 0	0 8 16
14 5	0 8 10
14 10	0 8 4
14 15	0 7 18
15 0	0 7 13
15 5	0 7 8
15 10	0 7 3
15 15	0 6 19
16 0	0 6 15

The

¶ The explanation of the former tables.

FIrſt it is to be noted, that in both theſe foregoing tables, the parts of inches are ſuch as 20 of them make an inch, 15 three quarters, 10 half, and 5 a quarter of an inch. Now to know how much in length will make a foot of timber of any ſquare, ſeek for your ſquare in this laſt table, in one of the columnes, under this title Square of the timber, and againſt the ſame towards the right hand, you have your deſire in feet, inches, and parts of inches. Example. I have a piece of timber 5 inches and a half ſquare, and I demand how much in length will make a foot ſquare, that is, a foot of timber. Firſt, I ſeek in the table under the title abovesaid, for 5 and 10 my ſquare deſired, which I finde in the firſt columne of the table, againſt which on the right hand in the next columne, are 4 feet 9 inches, and 2 parts of an inch; and ſo much in length will make a foot ſquare, that is to ſay, a foot of timber, when the piece of timber is 5 inches and an half ſquare. And in this manner is to be done with any other, the true ſquare being known.

But ſuppoſe I ſhould have a piece of timber to be meaſured whoſe ſquares or ſides, are 13 inches one way, and 6 the other; before I can meaſure it I muſt have the true ſquare, which I finde in this manner: Upon the head of the firſt table I finde 13 the greater, and on the ſide of the table 6 the leſſer, and under the ſaid 13, and againſt 6, which is their angle or place of meeting, are 8 inches and 16 parts, the true ſquare, which is ſomewhat more then 8 inches and 3 quarters; which I finde again in this laſt table, under the title Square of the timber, againſt which I finde 1 foot, 10 inches, and 11 parts, and ſo much in length will make a foot of timber, when the piece is 8 inches and three quarters ſquare, or 13 inches one way, and 6 the other. By theſe two examples may any other be very well underſtood, whether the true ſquare be given or ſought out, the demand being under 16,

Square

This table ſheweth how much in length makes a foot, from 16 inches ſquare to 36.

Square of the piece of timber.	Inches	parts of an inch.
16	6	45
16 & half	6	26
17	5	58
17 & half	5	38
18	5	20
18 & half	5	3
19	4	47
19 & half	4	31
20	4	16
20 & half	4	5
21	3	55
21 & half	3	44
22	3	34
22 & half	3	24
23	3	15
23 & half	3	7
24	3	0
24 & half	2	53
25	2	46
25 & half	2	39
26	2	33
26 & half	2	27
27	2	22
27 & half	2	17
28	2	12
28 & half	2	7
29	2	3
29 & half	1	59
30	1	55
31	1	48
32	1	41
33	1	35
34	1	30
35	1	25
36	1	20

For example, when the piece of timber is 16 inches ſquare, 6 inches and 45 parts in length make a foot, that is, 6 inches and three quarters. For it is to be noted, that in this table 60 of them parts make but one inch, 30 half an inch, and 15 one quarter. Unlike manner when the piece is 16 and an half ſquare then 6 inches and 26 parts will make a foot: when 17 inches ſquare, 5 inches and 58 parts will make a foot, that is, almoſt 6 inches. And thus of the reſt. And thus much of the meaſuring of timber.

Note, that what is ſaid of meaſuring of timber, is meant as well of ſtone: for they are both meaſured after one kinde.

¶ Theſe tables ſerve of excellent uſe for ſuch as will make the Carpenters rule: for by having one inch divided exactly into either 20 or 60 parts (which may be very eaſily done) theſe meaſures may be exactly placed upon the rules.

Elections

Elections for husbandry.

When ye graft or plant, let the Moon be increasing in Taurus or Aquarius, the winde not in the North, nor any part East: for those windes are cold and pinching.

Remove or set young trees in the last quarter of the Moon, in October, November, and February.

Sow all kindes of seeds, or set all kindes of plants, whilest the Moon is well seated in Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Libra, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces; the roots of your seeds being round, three or foure dayes before or after the full Moon, from February untill June.

Sow all kinde of corn whilest the Moon is increasing, but in moist ground the Moon decreasing.

Cut all kinde of wood that you mean to preserve, in the increasing of the Moon before April, in warm weather, it will grow farre better then that which is cut at other times.

Gather all kinde of fruits neare the full Moon in a dry time.

Likewise kill fat swine or Bacon (they will hold their fat the better in boyling) neare the full Moon.

Shear sheep in the increase, and cut hair to make it grow thick and fast. But not to grow let the Moon be decreasing.

Cut vines in February, March, or September, the Moon increasing in ♈, ♎, or ♑.

Lib or geld cattell, the Moon increasing in ♈, ♉, or ♌.

To destroy wens, warts corns or the like, cut them in the last quarter of the Moon.

Dung land that weeds may not grow thereby in the decreasing of the Moon.

FINIS.